

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. REPORT DATE 30 SEP 2002		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2002 to 00-00-2002	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Wave Chaos and Chaotic Transmission of Waves				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences,,New York University,251 Mercer St.,,New York,,NY, 10012				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT Our goal is to develop an analytical and numerical approach to diagnose arrival sound waves from long-distanced sources on the basis of the most advanced methods of dynamics that include ray dynamics, wave dynamics reconstruction on the basis of ray dynamics, specific asymptotic solutions in the short-wave approximation, and specific diagnostic codes adjusted to the wave-chaos analysis.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 3	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

Wave Chaos and Chaotic Transmission of Waves

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Award Number: N00014-97-1-0426

LONG-TERM GOALS

Our goal is to develop an analytical and numerical approach to diagnose arrival sound waves from long-distanced sources on the basis of the most advanced methods of dynamics that include ray dynamics, wave dynamics reconstruction on the basis of ray dynamics, specific asymptotic solutions in the short-wave approximation, and specific diagnostic codes adjusted to the wave-chaos analysis.

OBJECTIVES

Long-range sound propagation in ocean can be studied using contemporary methods of nonlinear dynamics, resonance theory, theory of chaos and, particularly, quantum chaos.

Our research is directed towards developing and understanding of new phenomenon: wave-chaos. The Results can be applied to wave propagation in plasma layers and toroidal plasma devices, to mesoscopic systems (electron transport and conductivity of quantum wires and dots).

APPROACH

In our research we use:

1. WKB-method
2. Topological analysis of chaotic orbits in the phase space
3. Kinetic theory and fractional kinetics
4. High-performance simulations

WORK COMPLETED

It has been demonstrated that the mechanism of emergence of ray chaos due to overlapping of nonlinear ray-medium resonances should play an important role in long range sound propagation.

We considered quantum breaking time scaling in superdiffusive dynamics.

We considered weak mixing and anomalous kinetics along filamented surfaces.

RESULTS

The properties of ray travel times, including fractal properties of the timefront fine structure, under condition of ray chaos have been investigated. It has been shown that coexistence of chaotic and regular rays, typical for dynamical chaos, leads to the appearance of gaps in ray travel time distributions, which are absent in unperturbed waveguides.

We demonstrate by simulation that quantum breaking time scales as $\tau_h \sim (1/\hbar)^{1/\mu}$ with $\mu > 1$ that corresponds to superdiffusive dynamics.

We showed that in a square billiard with a horizontal bar in the middle the transport is anomalous and that its properties can be linked to the ergodic properties of continued fractions.

IMPACT/APPLICATIONS

General theory of wave propagation in waveguides.

REFERENCES

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